



The Discriminatory Nature of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty

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Abstract:

This research was presented to the Geneva Center for Security Policy as a final research within a specialized course in the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and disarmament. The research boils down to the discriminatory nature of the NPT and disarmament. Since starting work on the NPT, it's focused on three main points: disarmament, non-proliferation, and the peaceful use of nuclear energy. However, the treaty has become a tool used to prevent the emergence of new nuclear powers. While not recognizing other subsequent nuclear states such as India, Pakistan, and North Korea, the major nuclear Powers have allowed themselves the right to use nuclear weapons against their opponents and have made this deadly weapon an important place in their military strategies.

Keywords: Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, Disarmament, World Peace.

ملخص البحث

هذا البحث تم تقديمه إلى مركز جينيف للسياسات الأمنية كبحث نهائي ضمن دورة تخصصية في معاهدة عدم الانتشار النووي ونزع السلاح. ويتلخص البحث حول الصفة التمييزية التي طبعت معاهدة عدم الانتشار النووي ونزع السلاح. ومنذ البدء بالعمل على معاهدة عدم الانتشار ارتكزت المعاهدة NPT ، على ثلاث نقاط رئيسية : نزع السلاح، وعدم انتشاره، والاستخدام السلمي للطاقة النووية. إلا ان المعاهدة أصبحت فيما بعد أداة يتم استخدامها لمنع ظهور قوى نووية جديدة. فالدول النووية الكبرى اليوم أباحت لنفسها الحق في استخدام السلاح النووي ضد خصومها وجعلت من هذا السلاح الفتاك مكانه هامة في استراتيجياتها العسكرية. مع عدم الاعتراف بالدول النووية الأخرى اللاحقة كإلهند وباكستان وكوريا الشمالية.

الكلمات المفتاحية : معاهدة عدم الانتشار النووي، نزع السلاح ، السلام العالمي.



1. Introduction:

The Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), was opened for signature on 1 July 1968 and entered into force on 5 March 1970. It is "the most important arms - control and disarmament treaty in existence". In 1945 The United States had performed the first nuclear explosion and used that weapon against Japan twice which resulted in murder of more than 160 thousand Japanese in Hiroshima only. This miserable event has opened a new page in the military history, as well as in the concept of powers among major countries in the global system. Although of horrible results of being used this nuclear weapon by the states; therefore, since this turning point in history all countries have competed only to possess nuclear weapons not to employ them in potential wars but for deterrence potential enemies, however for some considerations related to position and membership in what it has been coded later as nuclear club (Abdul kader, 2010). Aftermath of American nuclear explosion, the Soviet Union could break this monopoly to that weapon due to explosion of the first bomb in 1949 then starting a new era followed by Britain in 1952, France in 1960, China 1964.

After that, "For meeting this problematic was been contained under the umbrella of United Nations Organization the matter where could handle a principle of non-proliferation in negotiations effective on 1957, that framework of this dilemma had been acquired a momentum at the outset of twentieth century, with coming of mid-sixties, it has transpired the commitment structure for preserving nuclear non-proliferation as a criterion for international behavior, with coming 1968, it was finally agreed upon Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (N.P.T) that allows cooperation for using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and fulfillment an objective of disarmament nuclear weapon" (Abdul kader, 2010).

However, this agreement has taken racial discriminatory feature since its idea and adoption. Owing to it granted for the five nuclear countries (United State (US), Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), Britain, France, and China) rights on accounts for the rest of all other countries. As the five major countries are (permanent members states in International Security Council however at the same time represent a group of countries had performed the first experimental explosion for a nuclear bomb prior to international society has adopted a Treaty on the Non- Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), as the first day of January of 1967 has been approved to be a historical turning point that separates between granting a feature of nuclear country (officially) or not.



That treaty does not demand these five countries which were already nuclear countries before this treaty came to existence to necessity of disarmament or abandonment of their nuclear weapon proven to be possessed by a period prior to adoption of such treaty, but declaring their possession of nuclear weapon and were granted legal capacity for this possession. At the same time, this treaty requested these countries only to commit for non-proliferation of nuclear weapons outside of frame of these countries (Al-Aani, 2006).

Treaty has established a principle aiming at possibility of monopoly of nuclear weapon by the countries (officially nuclear), on the basis of division of the world's countries to two categories: five Nuclear Weapon States (NWS) and Non-Nuclear Weapon States (NNWS). Since the five states especially two major countries (United States and USSR) allowed a process of nuclear proliferation selectively for specific regional parties based on a concept of establishing regional nuclear arsenals may undermine later proportionally stability of system of equal mutual deterrence between two major countries, especially international balances indirectly depend on regional balances (Al-Ammry, 1999).

Also, it is more extraordinary that treaty of non-proliferation has distinguished states possessed nuclear weapons after 1967 as being (non-official nuclear states) although support and provision from official nuclear states to them by required technologies to make nuclear weapon. In this regard, Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sheirf said: whether we have been confessed as nuclear powered states or not, we are already nuclear power (Ahmad, 2001). Doubts increased more about this treaty, when holding on May 1995 (NPT Review Conference), as agreement term was extended for an indefinite period which helps to an increase of devotion of advantage for nuclear monopoly in future for states owned this weapon .

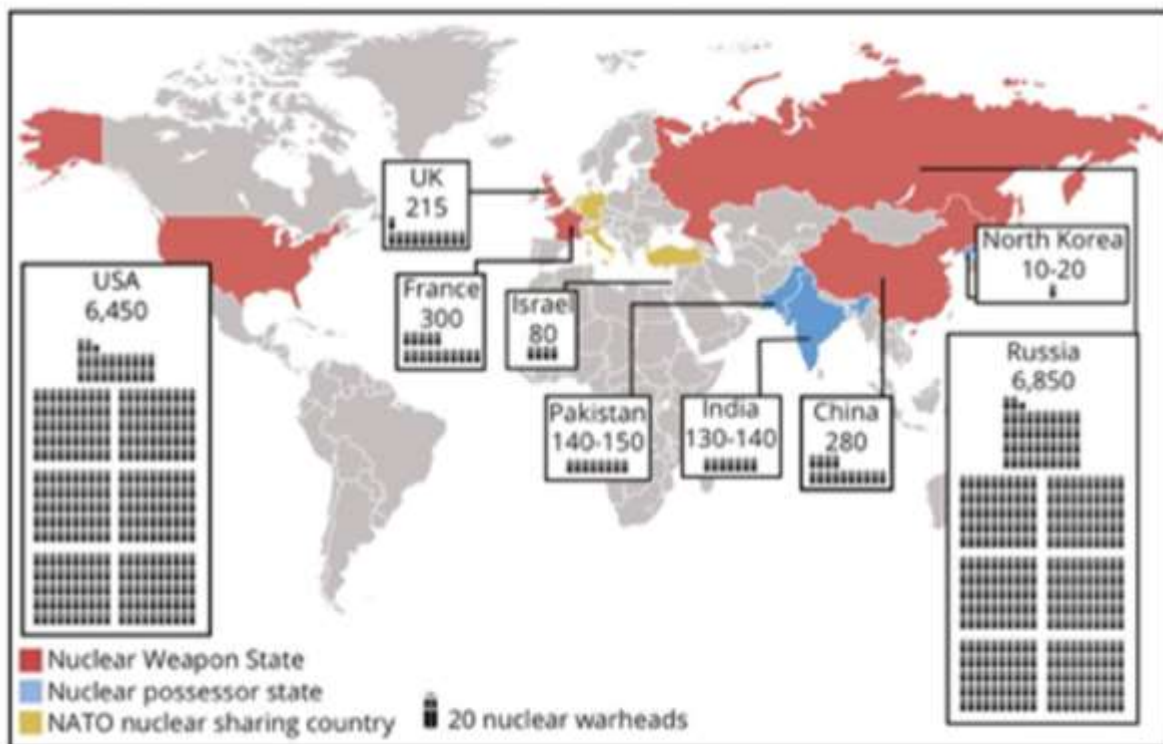
It is also strange in such subject that major states especially United States did not discuss or tackle Israel had possessed nuclear weapon but refuse any discussions or claims about Israeli nuclear program in spite of Israel had not sign Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (N.P.T), but since 1974 calls in the corridors of UN for the necessity of making Middle East as zone free of nuclear weapon, however, the U.S and Israel refuse acceptance any related subject thereto or discussion about that, noting that Israel is the sole state which possesses nuclear weapon in the Middle East, on the other side, we notice U.S treats with other countries like (Iran, Iraq, North Korea) in severe contradiction, for example,



Iraq had an intention to make and develop nuclear program but already gets started establishing nuclear program however Israel had destroyed it in 1982, and after Gulf war in 1991, again Iraq endeavors to possess nuclear weapon, but U.S imposed sanctions on it (surely for many reasons), even when Iraq was invaded in 2003, although Iraq is a member in non- proliferation treaty since 1969, although Mohammed Al Baradei's statements and confirmations released in 2003 that International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspectors did not find any remarkable nuclear activity, also his affirmation that Iraq does not materially breach decision 1441.

So, undoubtedly non-proliferation treaty is just about racial discriminatory treaty which held for satisfaction of major countries for domination, control, fulfillment of their interests, and their allies' interests all over different territories. Non-proliferation treaty is just a means of many other means to control over international society, and prevent emergence any rising country that could possess this fatal weapon.

Figure 1: Global nuclear weapons inventories, 2018



Source: Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)



Research problem:

The topic of the research falls on the problem of the discriminatory nature of the NPT and nuclear disarmament, and the seriousness of the spread of nuclear weapons worldwide. And how the problem worsened internationally, and ignored solutions in this context, to limit the proliferation and disposal of weapons of mass destruction, and to maintain international peace and security.

Research questions:

The main question is based on:

1- Is the NPT a discriminatory treaty?

Research objective:

The main goal of this research is to confirm that the NPT is a discriminatory treaty.

Research importance:

The importance of the topic Non Proliferation Treaty derives from the strategic importance of nuclear weapons. This treaty doesn't achieve the desired purpose of its establishment and existence and how countries today are heading to obtain weapons of mass destruction.

Research Methodology:

In this papers, the descriptive method was used to describe a major problem in the NPT, and that discriminatory problem, which was an essential characteristic of the treaty, has led to the emergence of new nuclear powers.

The NPT Briefing Book 2019.

The NPT Briefing Book published first time in 1990 by Professor John Simpson. The Briefing Book is a reference guide containing an important documents related to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). The Briefing book produced under two prestigious institutions cooperation, Centre for Science and Security Studies at King's College London and James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies at Middlebury Institute of International Studies at Monterey.



The book is divided into two parts, first one offering introduction on nuclear weapons, nuclear energy, Evolution of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Regime, 1945-1970, brief history of treaty from 1970 to 2000 and significant review process.

The second part containing the texts of relevant NPT review process documentation in addition to updates on the UN, IAEA and international developments relevant to the NPT review process. Also containing Materials Related to the establishment of a Zone Free of nuclear Weapons in the Middle East, Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons, Safeguards Agreements and Security Assurances.

Kyoto Appeals for the 2020 Review Process for the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT).

Published in 2019 by The Group of Eminent Persons for Substantive Advancement of Nuclear Disarmament (EPG) and Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Japan. EGP established in 2017 under the initiative of the Foreign Minister Fumio Kishida. The aim to establish (EPG) is deterioration of international security, nuclear policy and realizing a world free of nuclear weapons not only between nuclear-weapon States (NWS) and non-nuclear-weapon States (NNWS), but also among the NNWS.

The conference reaffirming to wide range of important points that related to the NPT. Such as: enhance a world security, reduce reliance on, or without nuclear weapons, establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and reviewing Nonproliferation treaty.

Results:

During this research on the subject of the study I concluded that, a problem of discriminatory nuclear non-proliferation by giving the right to the major powers to possess nuclear weapons without other countries. It has exacerbated and proliferated nuclear weapons globally, resulting in a feeling among non-nuclear states of their right to possess weapons of mass destruction similar to the major powers, and made this weapon among their strategic and defense priorities to preserve their national security.



Conclusion:

With all proven results, it is no wonder that NPT is considered as a discriminatory treaty. It gives the major power the right to obtain nuclear weapons, with preventing other countries from doing so. Treaty has led to many international crisis, increased proliferation of nuclear weapons and instability.

Recommendations:

The study recommends the following:

- 1- The necessity of reviewing the provisions of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty
- 2- The Zionist entity must enter the NPT.

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